

Remarks of Hon. Z. Chandler on the Fishing Bounties.

Delivered in the U. S. Senate, May 19, 1856.

The bill for the repeal of all laws allowing bounties to vessels engaged in the cod fisheries. Amendments providing for the repeal of the duty on sugar and salt. Mr. Chandler said: I did not propose to take any part in this discussion, nor do I now; but this amendment has placed a new phase upon the whole matter. My constituents are in favor of repealing the duty on sugar. The honorable Senator from Missouri says the amount is so small, and so utterly insignificant—

Mr. Green. No; it was salt I spoke of. The Senator has mistaken salt for sugar. [Laughter.]

Mr. Chandler. A very natural mistake. [Laughter.] I was merely going to correct him on that point, but I corrected myself. We are in favor of the repeal of the duty on both sugar and salt. We have very little interest in this fishing bounty; yet, believing that it is valuable, that it results in good, I shall vote against the repeal of the bounty. I am for a tariff justly discriminating in favor of American productions; but there should be no competition between the article produced and the amount of duties levied as protection.

Now, how does it stand in sugar? In 1855, the whole duties on sugar amounted to \$3,985,000; and in 1857, they amounted to \$12,478,000. In 1850, the whole product of sugar in the United States was \$12,378,000. It would have been cheaper for us to have purchased the entire crop of sugar and thrown it into the sea, than to have levied this duty upon the people of the United States. The gentleman from Missouri says he is in favor of free salt, because it is an article of universal consumption. Sir, salt is no more an article of universal consumption at the North than sugar. It is evidently the poor man's luxury; it is a necessity with him. Its consumption is enormous. I trust that this amendment will prevail; and, while I should not vote for the bill without it, if the amendment be adopted, I shall vote for the bill as amended; for I consider the benefit resulting from the repeal of the duty on sugar greater than any benefit that may result from the continuance of the fishing bounty.

The honorable Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Slidell] gave notice that, if this amendment prevailed, he should move, as an amendment, a provision abolishing all custom-houses. I do not know but that I am prepared for that proposition, if there is no other way to stop the enormous extravagance that now reigns through all the branches of this Government, and then come to direct taxation. I should be glad to see your army of custom-house officers all over the United States abolished. They are mere partisans. They are not placed in office to perform their duties as officers of this Government, but to act as politicians; and I should be glad to see them swept off the face of the earth as officers of this Government. I do not mean swept off literally, but figuratively.

Mr. Seward. In a Pickwickian sense.

Mr. Chandler. Put it in that light, I do not pledge myself to vote for that proposition when it comes up, but I should take it into very serious consideration; and I do not know that I might not vote for it. Why, sir, if your custom-houses were done away with, and you resorted to direct taxation in order to obtain the amount of money now expended by the Government—\$70,000,000, annually—you would have to levy upon each congressional district a tax of \$300,000. Now, sir, let a Representative in the other House go home to his constituents, and say: "I have voted to tax you \$300,000, and the collectors will be around in due process of time"—how many of them do you suppose could stand up before their constituents in the face of such a tax as that? Alabama has seven Representatives in the other House. Her proportion of this direct tax would be \$2,100,000, in gold and silver, to be collected from the State of Alabama, and carted up to Washington. Sir, do you not believe it would lead to prejudice in our expenditure of money? I fear there is no other way to bring the expenses of this Government down to a fair basis, except direct taxation. Let the Representative meet his constituents with the bills, and they will call him to a rigid account. Under that system, I believe you would see the expenses of this Government reduced from \$70,000,000 to \$35,000,000 in less than two years. I do not say that I should vote for that; but I should like to see the present Administration try the experiment.

The votes of Alabama in the last presidential election were seventy-five thousand in all. The average assessment upon each voter, "poor white folks" and all, in the State of Alabama, would be about thirty dollars to the man. Well, sir, I imagine that some of those Alabama men would want to know where the money went to before they paid their thirty dollars a head. Louisiana has four Representatives, and her proportion would be \$1,200,000 in gold and silver. Her votes at the last presidential election, in 1856, were forty-two thousand; and in the State of Louisiana thirty dollars to the man, including "poor white folks," would be the amount to be levied in gold and silver and carted up to Washington. I should like to see the honorable Senator from Louisiana meet that statement before his constituents, and justify his vote of \$70,000,000 for the current expenses of this Government. Let the proposition be brought in; the sooner the better; and I should be glad to see this Administration adopt the policy; but, sir, it would be swept out of existence forever, the moment the people had an opportunity to get at the men who cast the votes.

Mississippi gave sixty thousand votes at the presidential election, and has four Representatives. In Mississippi, the proportion would be about twenty dollars a man. Florida cast eleven thousand votes, and has one Representative; it would amount to about twenty dollars there. Virginia has 13 Representatives, and one hundred and fifty thousand votes. Her proportion would be \$3,000,000 annually, or twenty-six dollars for every man in the State of Virginia. I should like to see the State of Virginia pay \$3,000,000, in direct taxes, to support this Government. Sir, you would see economy, you would feel economy, in every vote that was cast in this body or the other House, under direct taxation. Let it come.

North Carolina has eight members, and casts eighty thousand votes. Her proportion would be \$2,400,000 of direct taxes—nearly thirty dollars per man. Georgia has eight Representatives, and casts eighty-nine thousand votes, and her proportion would be \$2,400,000, or twenty-five dollars per man, with the present expenditures of this Government. What they may be one year hence, God knows, at the rate we are going on in squandering the money of the people. Sir, I should like to see the honorable Senator bring in his proposition. I do not say how I shall vote upon it. I trust this amendment will be adopted, and that we may see free sugar and free salt, and then I will vote for the bill—not otherwise.

Utah News.

Here is a new version of the Utah news, in some particulars:

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

WESTPORT, Mo., May 20, '58. Enclosed you will find a very interesting letter about the Mormon movements, from a reliable source:

FR. BAUDER, U. T., April 10, '58. Doubtless, news from this far distant region will be of interest to you, and with the hope that I can partially gratify this feeling, I am induced to write you.

Some days ago, a man by the name of Kane arrived here from Washington, via California and Salt Lake. He is a son of Judge Kane, of Philadelphia, and a brother of the lamented Dr. Kane. He came as a self-constituted ambassador, with no authority from the President, to endeavor to amicably arrange the difficulties between the traitorous Mormons and the authorities. After conferring with Gov. Cumming, and making several trips to the mountains to confer with the Mormons, he at last, through fair or specious statements, induced the Governor, in accordance with a previous arrangement made with the Mormons, to leave here for Salt Lake, on the 7th inst. They had scarcely, however, gone beyond our picket-guard, before they were met by a band of about twenty Mormons, under the lead of Porter Rockwell, the notorious Danite, to escort him to Salt Lake.

Mr. Gilbert, of Weston, came into camp last night from California, and reports having met the Governor about 45 miles this side of the city. The Mormons are making great preparations for his reception, and are to receive him publicly on Sunday. They have had a room splendidly furnished, awaiting his arrival for several days. When Mr. G. left, they, becoming impatient at the delay, were about removing from the room the furniture which all had contributed to deck out.

These arrangements are much at variance with the statements made by the Governor before he left. He said he was going without having had any conference with the Mormons, and that they had no intimation of his intended visit. There are interesting developments ahead, of which I will take occasion to advise you as they transpire.

What About Wool?

As shearing time approaches, farmers naturally begin to inquire as to the prices and prospects of wool. We have endeavored to give, from time to time, the most reliable information obtainable on these points. Meantime, wool growers must not expect large prices, or an early advance. We think the market will open at a low figure, but that there may be some improvement as the season advances. Much will depend, however, upon the improvement of the times, and the recovery of dealers and manufacturers from the effects of last year's disasters. Buyers and speculators will take advantage of the "crisis," though passed, to lessen prices, and it behooves producers to be well informed. The fact that wool is abundant in the country will also be urged as an argument in favor of low prices. But, whatever the market price, those farmers who take the most pains with their wool will be likely to dispose of it to the best advantage. Well washed, compactly rolled, and neatly tied fleeces will be appreciated by fair, discriminating dealers, and paid for accordingly. Those having superior grades of wool, especially, should take pains to put it in the best condition for market.

BUNYAN'S FLUTE.—The flute with which John Bunyan beguiled the tediousness of his captive hours, is now in the possession of Mr. Howells, tailor, Gainsborough, England. In appearance it does not look unlike the leg of a stool—out of which it is said that Bunyan, while in prison, manufactured it. When the turnkey, attracted by the sound of music, entered his cell to ascertain if possible, the cause of the harmony, the flute was replaced in the stool, and by this means detection was avoided.

TWO FROM PRENTICE.—The Louisville Journal says:

"A Cincinnati paper says of Senator Pugh that the 'truth isn't in him.' We are very sure that the truth never gets into such a strange Pugh."

"Senator Green in his last speech, undertakes to make five points. They were about as respectable as the place of that name in N. Y. city."

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

DOWAGIAC:

Thursday Morning, June 24, 1858.

Free Trade and Direct Taxation.

A small squad of ultra Southern politicians, anxious to distinguish themselves by some new innovating scheme of political economy, have signed and submitted a report in Congress, favoring the abolishment of our present system of customs and duties, and advising a resort to direct taxation to sustain the Government. This document is fathered by Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, and found a representative in the Senate in Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana. Both of these gentlemen are ardent supporters of the Buchanan administration, and rejoice in the confidence of the Democratic party. Both have voted for every measure of the party, including the loan, deficiency, appropriation and army bills, which altogether have sequestered something over one hundred millions of the people's money. In another column we publish the remarks of our able and efficient Senator, Hon. Z. Chandler, which present some interesting statistics in regard to this policy, to which we invite the attention of the reader.

We have been among those who have always approved of a tariff upon foreign imports for the support of the Government, as the most equitable and least onerous method of sustaining its finances. We have also favored, as a measure of prudential policy, a fair and honorable discrimination in favor of home manufactures, particularly those branches which produce articles of prime necessity in all seasons and times, but the present extravagant and unparalleled expenditure of the public funds, and the depleted condition of the National Treasury is developing an entirely new issue upon this point. What shape this new issue will eventually take, it is not clear to determine, though the prospect of a resort to direct taxation, when viewed in the light thrown upon it by Senator Chandler, is, to say the least, rather dubious.

The policy of the Democratic party, so far as has been developed, seems to tend towards the crushing out of every branch of Northern industry that has heretofore received any attention or support from the General Government.

To this end have been all the movements in favor of reducing the tariff upon railroad iron, upon cutlery and manufactured goods, and lastly the repeal of the act granting Fishing Bounties. These indications of "economy" are bearing us on in a direct crusade against the business and commercial interests of the north, and are the policy and design of the pro-slavery politicians of the south, to embarrass and check the progressive energy of the Northern States. On the contrary, the Democratic party, or the South, (for the two are synonymous in action if not in name), throw around all the productions of the plantation states, not only an adequate but an enormous protection.

Every article manufactured or produced by them is taken under the direct and fostering care of the Government, and the intimation that there is to be the least possible change in this line of policy throws that patriotic portion of the Confederacy into a terrible spasm. Cotton, hemp, tobacco, sugar, rice, the staples of southern agriculture, are ranked highest in the tables of duties, and the most delicate hint that this system may be changed excites the most sweeping indignation—so sweeping that the whole system of tariffs and customs are to be annihilated at a blow. Well, such are the fluctuations incident upon political affairs, and we shall not be at all surprised to find the entire national democratic party ranting for revenge for this insult offered to the south, by compelling the nation to resort to direct taxation. And in order to fully and fitly punish such an ungrateful people, they will undoubtedly manage to increase the current expenses of the Government from seventy-five millions, the estimated amount for this year, to one hundred millions and upwards for the succeeding years of Buchanan's administration.

THE STATE LOAN.—The State loan of \$210,000, provided for by the extra session of the Legislature, has been all taken by Messrs. E. H. Hazleton & Co., bankers in the city of Detroit. The rates at which it was taken were \$50,000 a 101; \$75,000 a 101 1-10, and \$91,000 a 101 1-16. This will be seen that the loan was negotiated at a premium, which will secure tax-payers from any increased burdens. And being taken by a banking firm in our own State, who are familiar with the operations of our government, is certainly a substantial compliment to our present able State Administration.

SENATOR FROM R. I.—Hon. Henry B. Anthony, ex-Governor of Rhode Island, and editor of the Providence Journal, was elected by the General Assembly, on Friday last, U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next.

THE MACOMB COUNTY BANK.—We learn from the Detroit Advertiser that the notes of this Bank have been discredited by the banks and brokers of that city, on account of its failure to make prompt redemptions.

WE shall lay before our readers next week the speech of Senator Wilson, of Mass., on the National finances.

A Dangerous Proposition.

By the proceedings of Congress we learn that a bill has been introduced by Senator Douglas, we believe, which clothes the President with power to employ upon information of any depositions committed upon our commerce by the vessels or authorities of other nations, sufficient force to avenge the insult and extort full satisfaction, without waiting the action of Congress or resorting to the usual diplomatic means of affecting a reconciliation or procuring an apology. At the first blush this may appear proper and patriotic, but candid reflection will convince any reasonable man that it is not only an extraordinary innovation, but in reality a very dangerous power. It is virtually clothing the President with war making power, a power by the Constitution specially reserved to the Congress as the nearest possible approximation to the whole people. We cannot believe that it is in any degree contemplated that this bill shall become a law, and if it is, that the people would for one moment sanction it. Take an instance. Suppose the bill to pass and one of our vessels gets into trouble with the Cuban authorities at Havana. The captain reports to the U. S. Government his side of the story. The President, under this law, detaches a fleet and demands an immediate and unconditional apology. It is not rendered to his wish and the fleet bombard the city and pounce upon the shipping of Spanish subjects. War is inevitable, and the result would probably be the conquest of Cuba. Now if there is any intention to make this bill a law, is not here the legitimate object of its creation and passage? There can be no doubt of it, and Mr. Buchanan's record as displayed in the Ostend Circular points to this supposition with unerring certainty. Have the people sufficient confidence in this Administration to entrust thus to its hands the means to accomplish this daring scheme of the South. Steeped in the very dregs of subversion to Southern interests; stultified upon the question of human freedom; clamorous for the extension of human bondage; unscrupulous in its attempts to rivet the chains of slavery upon the entire nation; unsteady and treacherous in its whole policy and management; lavish and reckless in its financial economy as this administration has already proven itself, the country may well view with alarm and fear the presentation of this preposterous and unconstitutional scheme to enlarge the powers of President Buchanan. As well might the coronal and the scepter be voted at once, and the purse and the sword tied together with the remnants of a broken and tattered constitution. We had supposed that the coup de tat was confined to France with its Napoleonic tactics, but surely the "Little Giant" is panting to rival the eccentricities of the third Emperor. The great danger of all Free Government is from the consolidation and centralization of its powers. Allow this measure to pass and it will be the sure precursor of others, not more, but equally subversive of the rights of the people, and destructive of the powers of the co-ordinate branches of the Government. The South and the Northern Democracy are itching for the acquisition of Cuba; this attained, the next step will be the re-opening of the slave trade, already mooted and discussed openly and in good earnest by southern legislatures and conventions, and Freedom, Humanity and White Labor will be permanently disgraced and crippled. A number of the bogus Democratic papers are favoring the passage of the bill, for one reason or another—none for the true one, of course—but we trust there is still virtue enough in the American people, even in the present Congress, to frown down any and all attempts to enlarge the powers of the President, and especially to condemn one of such great significance and importance—one which is fraught with such dangerous consequences and precedents as this must inevitably become, if successful.

Election Day Settled.—The day for voting upon the English Land Bribe Swindle has been decided upon by the Board of Commissioners. They have fixed upon the first Monday in August as the day for holding the election. We have no fears as to the result of this election. Late advices from the Territory leave no doubt that the bribe will be overwhelmingly rejected by the freemen of Kansas, as they prefer remaining in a territorial condition and be free, rather than be admitted a State in the Union and submit to Slavery, which they would have to do by accepting this measure. Was ever such a fool proposition submitted to an intelligent people before?

Hon. De Witt C. Leach, the Representative from the northern Congressional District of this State, has returned to his home on account of ill health. Mr. Leach has made himself quite popular in Congress, as an able and effective legislator, and his constituents look upon him with pride. We are sorry he is thus debarred the privilege of being at Washington the remainder of the session.

The Storm.

The storm which passed over this village on Sunday night, was very severe throughout Illinois. The Chicago Tribune says that a number of buildings and trees were blown down; houses unroofed; chimneys blown over, &c., in that city, but fortunately no person, as far as could be learned, was seriously injured.

THE TRIBUNE HAS A SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM MONMOUTH, WARREN CO., stating that a terrible and destructive tornado passed over the village of Ellison, in that county, on Sunday evening about 5 o'clock, destroying the entire town, killing fifteen persons and wounding many others. The dispatch says:

Every building in the place, except three small shanties, were blown to the ground. Fifteen persons were killed and several others fatally injured. Ellison contained about 500 inhabitants and it is reported here that not one escaped injury.

It is also understood that Cairo is submerged with water, and the people live in upper stories, and traverse the streets in boats.

Several bridges on the Illinois Central and St. Louis roads were carried away, delaying trains some four or five hours. It is feared that vessels on the lake must have suffered severely. This is the severest storm they have had in that section this season.

THE N. Y. Evening Post understands that Gen. Houston, immediately after the adjournment of Congress, contemplates an expedition into Mexico, with a company of four or five thousand men, for the purpose of cutting off another slice of territory, and bringing it into the Union.

Hon. Henry Waldron has our thanks for a large package of late Washington papers.

Economy.

Our democratic friends are always harping upon the subject of economy in governmental affairs, treasury leeches, robbery, plunder, &c., and the extravagance of Republican rule. Now this may come with good grace from that quarter, but we would invite attention to the present economical manner in which the National affairs of the country are conducted. Mr. Buchanan has now been in office a little over a year. On coming into office he found the treasury full to repletion, and a surplus of twenty millions of dollars lying idle there and awaiting appropriations. At the opening of Congress this large sum had melted away and a call was made for twenty millions of treasury notes to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. For several days we have had intimations from Washington that this aid would be insufficient, and that a permanent loan would be called for. The call has accordingly been made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and a bill was introduced into the Senate a day or two since by Mr. Mason, of Va., for borrowing fifty millions more. This makes fifty-five millions which have thus been required by this extraordinary administration besides the regularly accruing revenue. Of course a President who undertakes to rule the country by bribery must have money; but we submit to our democratic friends whether, for a plain, democratic, economical government this is not "rather steep." We do not mean to intimate that it is not all right according to "democratic principles," but would like to know if it is regarded in "democratic circles" as coming up to their idea of an economical administration.

SALE OF THE SWAMP LANDS.—The Republican press throughout the State sustain the decision of the Commissioner in regard to the place of holding the sale of the Swamp Lands. A few of the Locofoco papers who have made a great outcry in regard to the enormous expense attending the mode of advertising and selling these lands, finding that the expense was to be quite moderate, and is to be greatly reduced by holding the sale at Lansing, now take a new tack and commence howling about the place of sale. We are glad to see the Commissioner so ably sustained, and we cannot see how an intelligent man could do otherwise than sustain his action, since he acted in accordance with the decision of the Attorney General in the matter. The Commissioner had made every effort to meet the wishes and convenience of those desiring the land sales held at different points in the State, when the opinion of the Attorney General was made known, that the pre-emption privilege of adjoining owners of swamp lands was not limited to sixty days after the passage of the act. This opinion rendered it impracticable to hold the sales at any other place than Lansing, and hence the Commissioner very wisely determined to hold them there. It is not the place of holding the sale that now troubles the Locofoco press. It is the fact that \$15,000 expense is thus to be saved to the State, which rather spoils their thunder in regard to fraud and corruption. They are like the scolding wife, never suited and forever grumbling.

Immigration for Fifteen Years.

The returns made to the State Department of the number of immigrants arriving at the various ports of the United States since 1844, have been communicated to the United States House of Representatives. The following is a recapitulation:

Year.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
1844	48,397	35,897		84,294
1845	69,179	49,311		118,490
1846	90,794	66,778	897	157,469
1847	129,107	99,255	999	229,361
1848	126,128	92,888	473	219,489
1849	179,256	119,915	612	299,783
1850	209,504	115,362	1,938	326,804
1851	289,292	27,107	181	316,580
1852	240,017	163,745	66	403,828
1853	255,231	169,174	2,445	426,850
1854	296,732	164,178	72	460,982
1855	284,887	175,587	18	460,492
1856	140,181	90,258	18	230,457
1857	185,208	89,188	18	274,414
1858	162,688	109,020		271,708

Total 2,343,181 1,556,768 7,084 3,907,031

Of the immigrants of 1856, 243,562 declared their intention to become citizens. One-third of last year's immigration was from various German States. The year 1850 was census year, hence it is divided in the table.

BRIBING MEMBERS.—Mr. Montgomery, the bolting democrat from Pennsylvania, has published the fact that President Buchanan offered him any fat contract or place he might ask for, if he would support the Lecompton swindle. This exposure has stirred up an awful muck about the White House, and among the simon-pure Democracy, and they are sending a swarm of stump speakers into the Montgomery District to defeat his election.

THREE RIVERS.—A correspondent of the Constantine Mercury, writing from three Rivers, says: Republicanism is fast gaining ground here. There are many old line Democrats whose eyes are being divested of film, and you will find a majority for Freedom and true Democracy next fall. Our village election has just been held, and the entire Republican ticket was elected. The town gave a Locofoco majority of forty two months ago.

Orders have been issued from the War Department for the establishment of a school at Fort Monroe, for theoretical and practical instruction in Artillery. It is to consist of eight Companies. The Companies are to serve at the school for two years, at the expiration of which time one Company of each Regiment shall be relieved by another of the same. Artillery graduates of the Military Academy are to serve one year at the school before joining their companies.

First Gun from Illinois.

The Republicans of Madison county, Ill., met in convention last week, at Edwardsville, to choose delegates to the State Convention, and passed a series of resolutions from which we extract the following:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Madison county again reaffirm the principles of that noble platform adopted by the Republican National Convention, held in Philadelphia on the 17th day of June, 1856, and believing the principles therein proclaimed as carrying out those announced on the 4th of July, 1776, in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied afterwards in the Federal Constitution, we therefore pledge ourselves to carry out to the best of our abilities, the principles and organization of the Republican party.

Resolved, That the outrageous attempts of the present Democratic Administration, and its supporters in Congress, to force Kansas into the Union with the infamous and rejected Lecompton Constitution, accompanied with slavery, a bribe and an insult, in direct opposition to the wishes of the majority of the people of that Territory, is only additional evidence of the fraud and villainy hitherto perpetrated on the people of Kansas, and ought to satisfy every man of the base hypocrisy and unprincipled determination of the party in power to force slavery on Kansas, in despite of their oft repeated assertions that the people ought to be left free to control their own domestic institutions.

Resolved, That while we are determined at all events and under all circumstances, to stand by our glorious Union, and support and maintain at all risks, the Constitution of the United States, and the rights of all the States, yet we take this occasion to proclaim, that slavery is sectional and not national, and to express our fixed determination to oppose the admission of any new slave States into the Union, formed out of territory heretofore dedicated to freedom.

Resolved, That the Administration of Mr. Buchanan has turned out as we expected, weak and imbecile, proscriptive and highly alarming as to the principles it has proclaimed, and is actively engaged in carrying out.

Resolved, That the recent action of Stephen A. Douglas, who is at last convinced of frauds and violence in Kansas, which he formerly denied, and persistently opposed means to investigate, is a full and complete vindication of the course of the Republican party since its organization, which was based upon the sacrilegious repeal of the "Missouri Compromise," and the simultaneous efforts to force slavery into Kansas; that the people of Kansas by their vote on the 4th of January, 1858, of 10,000 majority against Lecompton, proved to the world that they were always ready to settle the question of slavery at the ballot box, whenever a fair opportunity occurred.

The Convention was ably addressed by the Hon. A. Lincoln and J. Gillespie. The Republicans of Illinois are all right on the goose, and seem bound to carry the State this Fall. Keep the ball rolling.

Large bullock ever raised in America if not in the world, was the ox known as George Washington, whose stuffed skin may be seen in life-like proportions in the rooms of the Butchers' Hide and Fat Association in New York. His live weight was 2,204 pounds. He was 9 feet 7 inches long and 5 feet 3 inches high.

A Havana paper publishes the order of the Captain-General, authorizing the Submarine Electric Telegraph Company to lay a submarine cable to Key West, and thence by telegraph through Florida, to unite the wires with the telegraphs leading to all parts of the United States.

The Washington Union exclaimed when Lecompton passed, "The back bone of the Republican party is broken." Next week came the election news from Philadelphia and Indianapolis. The Union now sensibly remarks: "A little further reflection, induce us to believe that we made a slight mistake."

Mr. Vanderbilt, seeing the discredit into which the American mailsteamship marine has fallen by the discontinuance of the Collins and other lines, and that the ocean is fast becoming monopolized by foreign steamers—has determined to run a weekly European line of steamships at his sole expense and risk between New York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen. He now advertises the regular days of sailing of his fine steamers "Vanderbilt," "North Star," "Ariel" and "Northern Light," and is rapidly driving to completion his magnificent new steamer "Queen of the Ocean," to take a place in the same line.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The sale of the military reservation at Rock Island, Ill., has been postponed by the Secretary of War, for the present.

The postponement of the land sales in Kansas until the 1st and 15th of November is officially announced.

Men of all parties opposed to the policy of the Administration, have been consulting in regard to the formation of a People's Party, but no general meeting has taken place. The prominent Republicans in Congress state that they have not been conferred with, or given their consent to the new organization. They think there are quite enough opposition parties now without making any more, and while willing to co-operate with other parties, where co-operation requires no sacrifice of principle, they intend to make the cause of this year on the platform of the maintenance of the rights of freedom, without trespass on the just rights of the South, anti-Lecompton, anti-Administration, retrenchment and reform.

News and Other Paragraphs.

Senator Henderson, of Texas, is quite sick, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

An Irishman named Byrnes, was killed near Ionia, on Saturday, by a kick from a horse.

Copper ore has been found within about twenty miles of Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The Governor of South Carolina has appointed A. P. Hayns U. S. Senator from that State, vice Evans, deceased.

An ordinance has been passed in Norfolk, levying a capitation tax of six dollars on every free white male inhabitant over 21 years old.

Frederick Douglass, (colored,) of Rochester, N. Y., is to deliver two addresses, during the present month, at Constantine, St. Joseph Co.

There is no foundation for the current rumor that Mr. Taney thinks of resigning the Chief Justiceship. His health is about as usual for years past.

A little child of T. W. Grover, of Pulaski, Jackson Co., was struck on the head last Friday with a swing, and died on Monday from congestion of the brain.

The vestry of St. Mark's Church, Grand Rapids, have resolved to introduce congregational singing into their public worship. A step in the right direction.

The schooner Francis French, of Union, N. J., was seized by an inspector at Norfolk, on the 28th ult., a fugitive slave having been found concealed on board.

Chess.—Mr. Paulsen has again performed the wonderful feat of playing blindfold, ten games of chess, at Davenport; Iowa, pitted against the best players of that place. He won eight out of the ten games.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK.—By a computation made a few days since by City Inspector Morton and several other gentlemen, the present population of the city of New York was set down at 825,000.

A bill for a railroad through Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, passed the House on Friday last. The avenue is five miles long, and the great thoroughfare. In winter such a road would do a good business, which is now monopolized by a single line of omnibuses.

Mr. Mickey Free, of Newburgh, N. Y., has made a match in Poughkeepsie, on the 7th of June next, at the hotel of Calvin E. Marshall, to walk 112 successive hours without rest or sleep for \$500. The feat will be performed upon a plank 30 feet long, 30 inches wide, and 30 inches from the floor.

The largest bullock ever raised in America if not in the world, was the ox known as George Washington, whose stuffed skin may be seen in life-like proportions in the rooms of the Butchers' Hide and Fat Association in New York. His live weight was 2,204 pounds. He was 9 feet 7 inches long and 5 feet 3 inches high.

A Havana paper publishes the order of the Captain-General, authorizing the Submarine Electric Telegraph Company to lay a submarine cable to Key West, and thence by telegraph through Florida, to unite the wires with the telegraphs leading to all parts of the United States.

The Washington Union exclaimed when Lecompton passed, "The back bone of the Republican party is broken." Next week came the election news from Philadelphia and Indianapolis. The Union now sensibly remarks: "A little further reflection, induce us to believe that we made a slight mistake."

Mr. Vanderbilt, seeing the discredit into which the American mailsteamship marine has fallen by the discontinuance of the Collins and other lines, and that the ocean is fast becoming monopolized by foreign steamers—has determined to run a weekly European line of steamships at his sole expense and risk between New York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen. He now advertises the regular days of sailing of his fine steamers "Vanderbilt," "North Star," "Ariel" and "Northern Light," and is rapidly driving to completion his magnificent new steamer "Queen of the Ocean," to take a place in the same line.